U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Aug 23. 2018

SEAN F. McAVOY, CLERK

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

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BARBARA DAVIS, as Personal Representative of the Estate of G.B., deceased.

Plaintiff,

v.

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES; TOM STOKES, individually and in his official capacity, and the marital community comprised thereof; JEREMY KIRKLAND, individually and in his official capacity and the marital community comprised thereof; JANE DOE STOKES, and the marital community comprised thereof; and JANE DOE KIRKLAND, and the marital community comprised thereof,

No. 2:18-CV-00194-SMJ

#### PROTECTIVE ORDER

Defendants.

Before the Court, without oral argument, is Defendants' unopposed Motion for Protective Order, ECF No. 9. Having reviewed the pleadings and the file in this matter, the Court is fully informed and finds good cause to grant the motion.

Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED**:

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- 1. Defendants' unopposed Motion for Protective Order, **ECF No. 9**, is **GRANTED**. The Court hereby enters the following Protective Order.
- 2. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS. Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the Court enters this Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Protective Order is consistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery; the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles; and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal.
- 3. <u>CONFERENCE OF PARTIES</u>. The parties conferred about the need for a protective order as required by Rule 26(c)(1).
- 4. <u>NEED FOR PRODUCTION</u>. The parties' need for production of privileged and confidential information and records outweighs any reason for maintaining the privacy and confidentiality of those records.

1	<b>A.</b>	The	names and personal information, to include medical,
2		psycl	nological, alcohol and chemical dependency treatment, sex
3		offen	der status, and any related Child Protective Services (CPS)
4		referi	rals and/or law enforcement contacts of the following:
5		i.	G.B.;
6		ii.	G.B.'s biological parents;
7		iii.	G.B.'s minor brother, S.B;
8		iv.	G.B.'s minor half-sister, D.J.;
9		v.	D.J.'s biological parents;
10		vi.	G.B.'s, S.B.'s, and D.J.'s foster parents;
11		vii.	Barbara Davis;
12		viii.	Cynthia Khaleel;
13		ix.	Ian Khaleel;
14		х.	Cynthia Khaleel's biological children (D.K., L.K., and
15			L.P.); and
16		xi.	L.P.'s biological father.
17	В.	The r	names of mandatory reporters listed in CPS referrals.
18	С.	Heid	i Kaas' personnel file, other than personal information (social
19		secur	rity number, financial information, personal phone number,
20			

and personal email address) redacted pursuant to Revised Code of Washington (RCW) section 42.56.250.

A privilege log shall be included in all productions noting documents redacted or withheld and the reasons therefore.

- 7. The above-listed records shall be redacted consistent with RCW chapter 42.56, other applicable statutes, and federal rules, with redactions to include but not be limited to all social security numbers, driver license numbers, and financial account information; and information and records covered by attorney-client privilege or attorney work product.
- **8.** Defendants shall produce the educational records of G.B. and his siblings, without any redactions. If a party requests the educational records of any other student, those records shall be redacted in the same manner as set forth in Paragraph 6 above.
- 9. SCOPE. The protections conferred by this Protective Order cover not only confidential material as defined above, but also (a) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (b) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (c) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material. However, the protections conferred by this Protective Order do not cover information

that is in the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

#### 10. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL.

- A. Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material disclosed or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Protective Order. Confidential material must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Protective Order.
- **B.** <u>Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items</u>. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any confidential material only to:
  - i. the receiving party's counsel of record in this action, as well as employees of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

the officers, directors, and employees (including in-house counsel) of the receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless the parties agree that a particular document or material produced is for attorneys' eyes only and is so designated;

- experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound," attached as Exhibit A;
- iv. the Court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;
- v. copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately return all originals and copies of any confidential material;
- vi. during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed

the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the Court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must be separately bound by the Court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Protective Order;

- vii. the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.
- C. Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party to determine whether the designating party shall remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted.

# 11. <u>DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL</u>.

A. Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this Protective Order must take

care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Protective Order. Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions. If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

**B.** Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Protective Order or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for

protection under this Protective Order must be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

- C. Information in Documentary Form: For paper or electronic documents and deposition exhibits—excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings—the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portions (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).
- Proceedings. The parties must identify on the record, during the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving a deposition transcript, designate portions of the transcript, or exhibits thereto, as confidential.
- **E.** Other Tangible Items. The producing party must affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in

which the information or item is stored the word "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portions.

Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party's right to secure protection under this Protective Order for such material.

Upon timely correction of a designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order.

### 12. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS.

A. <u>Timing of Challenges</u>. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to

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challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

- B. Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-to-face meeting or a telephone conference.
- C. <u>Judicial Intervention</u>. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality. The burden of persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All

parties shall continue to maintain the material in question as confidential until the Court rules on the challenge.

- PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION. If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL," that party must:
  - **A.** promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the subpoena or court order;
  - B. promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Protective Order; and
  - C. cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.
- 14. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL.

  If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential material to any person or in any circumstance

not authorized under this Protective Order, the receiving party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Protective Order, and (d) request that such person or persons execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A).

- OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL. When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the receiving parties are those set forth in Rule 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. Parties shall confer on an appropriate non-waiver order under Federal Rule of Evidence 502.
- 16. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS. Within60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each

receiving party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction. Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all documents filed with the Court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain confidential material. The confidentiality obligations imposed by this Protective Order shall remain in effect until a designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.

17. A copy of this Protective Order shall accompany each copy of information or records protected by this Protective Order released to any parties' experts. No attorney or expert shall disclose any information gained or derived from the aforementioned information or records to anyone without further order of the Court unless the person to whom the information is disclosed is otherwise entitled to obtain said information pursuant to this Protective Order or to statutory exemptions from confidentiality.

1	18. This Protective Order shall remain in full force and effect until such time
2	as the Court modifies its terms or releases the parties from its provisions
3	IT IS SO ORDERED. The Clerk's Office is directed to enter this Order and
4	provide copies to all counsel.
5	<b>DATED</b> this 23rd day of August 2018.
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7	SALVADOR MENDOZA, JR.
8	United States District Judge
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## **EXHIBIT A**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

i, tprint run namej,
of [print full address].
declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the
Protective Order issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District
of Washington on, 2018, in the case of
Barbara Davis, as Personal Representative for the Estate of G.B., deceased v.
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, et al., case number
2:18-cv-00194-SMJ. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this
Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could
expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly
promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject
to this Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the
provisions of this Order. I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United
States District Court for the Eastern District of Washington for the purpose of
enforcing the terms of this Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings
occur after termination of this action.

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1	Date:
2	City and state where sworn and signed:
3	Printed name:
4	Signature:
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